GREAT LOSS OF LIFE

OVER TWO HUNDRED PEOPLE KILLED AND INJURED IN TEXAS.

Caused by the Tornado in Denton and Grayson Counties.

MANY VICTIMS AT SHERMAN

NEARLY 100 DEAD THERE AND AS MANY MORE WOUNDED.

Partial List of the Casualties-Some of the Bodies Carried Long Distances by the Whirling Cloud.

SHERMAN, Tex., May 16 .- Over two hundred people were killed and wounded in and about this place by yesterday evening's Nearly one hundred of the victims are dead, others are dying and fully one hundred people are suffering from injuries. Between twenty and thirty people are missing, and the creeks, debris and helds are being searched for their bodies. Following is a revised but incomplete list of

MRS. OTTO BALDINGER and three chil-

MRS. BURNS and three children. JOHN AMES and wife and two children. MRS. L. H. MONTGOMERY and three THE CHILDREN OF REV. J. D. AKERS. ALEX. PIERCE and wife and five chil-MISS JENKINS.

MRS. GEORGE ANDERSON'S baby. REV. J. D. SHEARER and wife. WILLIAM HAMILTON, farmer. RS. BILLIE MARTIN. IRS. J. J. JOHNSON. VIFE AND TWO CHILDREN OF

s. DAVID HERRING and two chi HARLES WEDDELL, of Fairview GEORGE GREY and son. MRS. WRIGHT CLARKE and two chil-

THREE UNIDENTIFIED WHITE BOD-WALKER.

NORA NICHOLSON and three children. LUCIUS BALLINGER and SLOAN BAL-MARY, JOHN, LETITIA, FADIS and

ELIZ and CHARLES COX. TWO CHILDREN OF WESLEY PATTY. TWO CHILDREN OF BEN CHEPUS,

HREE CHILDREN OF BELLE BACH-

MRS. BEN SODISON and two children. TWO UNIDENTIFIED BABIES. THE WOUNDED. Among the wounded white people are the following: Mrs. Abbe Sherry, right shoulder broken, head crushed and internal injuries; will die. Her youngest child is also expected to die; the other child will live. A son of John Ames, head crushed, body hurt; expected to die. Another son is hurt, but will live; three daughters of Mrs. Jenkins, one fatally wounded, other two seriously; Mrs. Jenkins painfully wounded in the back, but will not die; several children of Wright Clark; - Kelly, head crushed, other possibly fatal injuries; an unknown boy, said to be named Richards, probably fatally injured; Mrs. Alex. Pierce, fatal wounds on body and head; John and Hiram Pierce, both badly hurt; rest of the family are dead; Mrs. Chishold, badly wounded on head, but may re-cover; James Herring, will probably die from wounds on the head; Mrs. George Anlerson terribly wounded; Mrs. Maud Craig-lead and grandmother, seriously; Otto Baldinger, whose wife and three children are dead, slight injuries; ten or twelve unidentified white persons; Isam Burns and one child; G. R. Vices, wife and three children, slightly hurt; Henry Miller, not dan-gerously wounded; two sons of Rev. J. D. Shearer, who was killed, slightly injured; Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Brown, bones broken and bodies crushed; Mrs. J.. B. King and her two children slightly injured.

and bodies crushed; Mrs. J. B. King and her two children, slightly injured; W. S. Bostwick, painfully wounded; Mrs. W. S. Bostwick, head wounded and may die.

Among the wounded colored people are: Ben Chephus, fatally; Vinia Hogan, very seriously hurt; Jane Maupin, legs broken, head and body injured, may die; Mrs. Wesley Pattie, is expected to die with innumerable head and body bruises; Harriet Lane, head wounded. is expected to die with innumerable head and body bruises; Harriet Lane, head wounded; Jim Mitrie, son and daughter; Mrs. Bridget Patrick, Charles Pauckett, Bertha Patrick, Mrs. John Latse, George Nickerson, Many Patrick, May Patrick, Jane Lucket and five

SOME SICKENING SCENES. At least a dozen of the injured are expectto die. It is estimated twenty or thirty. bodies are yet unrecovered, but several hundred men are searching the fields, digging up the debris and dragging the creeks. Six more bodies, four dead, two alive, were recovered this morning. The missing child of Lake Montgomery was found fifty yards north of Washington bridge, two hundred yards from its home. The little one's skull was crushed in and the brains are gone, as procurable, were en route. Then came a call FORT WAYNE, Ind., May 16.-The charge if scooped out. This completes the destruction of Mr. Montgomery's family, his dead wife and two dead bables being found last night. A negro child, unidentified, was picked up in the city cemetery. Two hodies were found in the creek. It is reported that twelve bodies of dead whites are being brought from the north of Sherman. Searching parties are still in quest of bodies. The streets are filled with grief-stricken people. Hundreds of farmers are in town, and it ms as if half the population of Denison is

here to-day.

The details of the storm grow more horrible as they are made fuller. Bodies have been decapitated, limbs torn off, eyes gouged out and lying on cheeks, fingers and toes cut off clean as with a knife, hair pulled out, great slivers of wood stricking through limbs, noses flattened, skulls crushed and brains scooped out. Some of the victims are lying in the morgue with necks broken; othere are mutilated horribly. Some are not broken or bruised at all, but apparently lie peacefully and serene in death. Many private homes are used as hospitals and the ladies of the city are doing all in their power to save and succor the wounded, caring for and dressing the dead. Undertaker's actablishments are overrun with work. The tablishments are overrun with work. The city is crowded with newspaper men. Every paper that comes to the place containing an account of the storm is eagerly seized on and the contents are devoured. The total of dead will reach 120 and the wounded will agrregate one hundred.

WHAT ONE MAN SAW. One of the first men to go over the track of the storm was Mr. C. B. Sale. He told a reporter of the scenes along the track immediately after the blow was over. "I drove hastily to the west part of town, where my sister lived, to see if they were injured. Of all the horrible sights I ever saw, they were along my route. My mind cannot conceive of all the horrible things I witnessed, neither can tongue describe its awfulness. Along West Houston street were strewn the bodies of the injured, from their lips ascending prayers for pity and help. Passing a wounded woman, shricking with pain and fright, my gaze fell on the stiffening corpse of her tle child, mangled as if some giant had rent it limb from limb. Across the road the corpse of a loved minister of the gospel lay cold in death. Further on was the body of a woman, all cut and bruised and bleeding.

a woman, all cut and bruised and bleeding, the last gash of life going out of her body. The gruesomeness of this weird woe was seen, felt and endured as a man only feels some horrible nightmare."

H. E. Durham, of this city, was at the home of Isom Coleman, one mile beyond the Choctaw bridge east of the city. He stated to the reporter this morning that he stood on the roof of Mr. Coleman's house and could see for miles around. He saw one section of the storm come from the southeast and another from the southwest. When about in the vicinity of Choctaw bridge the two sections met with a roar. He described the storms as appearing to be about a quarter of a mile wide and hity yards long. The ter of a mile wide and huy yards long. The were black and resembled heavy from a burning building. Those watching from the roof could see the effects the storm along its path. Trees were

One of the freaks of the storm was at E. And Gurmukhi. The only encouraging fact is that every year the number of the Pundit is that every year the number of the Pundit is that every year the number of the Pundit is that every year the number of the Pundit is that every year the number of the Pundit is that every year the number of the Pundit is that every year the number of the Pundit is that every year the number of the Pundit is rising, and more than half of them go to the Punjab experiment from the other are no such tests.

blown from one axle and it was stripped bare. The wind carried it a short distance and drove it completely through a cedar telephone pole, six or eight inches in diameter and left the ends protruding. At each end the axle was bent and resembled a perfect letter """.

end the axle was bent and resembled a perfect letter "S."

The railroads have been doing the heaviest passenger business in their history on account of the tornado. People have been flocking into Denison en route to Sherman from all directions, coming by carloads. The "Katy" railroad sent a special to Gainesville last night to carry people to the scene. All trains on the roads leading to Sherman have been crowded to-day. The Central has twelve trains a day, but it was unable to handle the business of the road, and an extra special was run from here at 9 extra special was run from here at 9 o'clock and another at 10 o'clock to-day.

To-night the dead left in this city numbered fifty-one. There may be others dead who have not yet been found, but this is probably the most accurate estimate yet made. STIRRING UP A SENSATION

At Denton five were killed and twenty wounded. Three dead bodies were found in the storm path at Justin; a mother and three ldren lost their lives at Howe. The corpse of J. S. Morris was found at Gainesville.
The storm swept away Jael in the Chickasaw Nation, leaving many wounded, one mortally. At Carpenter's Bluffs five persons were seriously hurt. The wounded are so badly scattered that it is an almost impossible task to gather their names and the extent of their injuries. In the community five miles west of town a Mr. Taylor was killed and his wife probably fatally injured. Buck Allsup's wife and two children are badly hurt. Mrs. Martin suffered severe injuries. The houses of Messrs. Dennis, Gibbons, Brown, H. N. Wells, Bob Martin, Corder, Cave, Taylor, J. F. Fields and Jim Davis were sweet away in the same com-Davis were swept away in the same comnunity. Eight barns were also destroyed.

The citizens held a meeting at the court-house and raised \$2,000 in a little while with which to bury the dead and care for the About forty bodies were buried At Carpenter's Bluffs Louis Devault, Mrs. Louis Devault, Nannie, Maggie and Nellie Devault and G. J. Armour, were all serious-Scenes in the Devastated District.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 16 .- A dispatch from Sherman says: To-day the water in the creeks and brooks has subsided and thousands of spectators have traversed the path of yesterday's tornado. Every business hours in the city except the drug stores and eating houses suspended business at an early hour this morning, at the request of the president of the City Council, and the attention of everybody has been turned towards caring for the wounded and the odies found in the streams. The city's street grading force, supplemented by a belong, the better it would be for the party large number of men, have been transfered | and the country. That was the tenor of my by Street Commissioner Moorehead to the cemeteries and have been busily engaged in preparing graves for the victims of the storm. The undertaking establishments are being taxed to their limits.

A word picture cannot approximately portray the terrible aspect of the pathway torn through the city. Great oak trees and | views. I fully agree with you that the adopstately elms of a quarter of a century growth are torn up by the roots or were twisted off like weeds. The remnants of beautiful homes are scattered and blown in all directions. Everywhere the commons are covered with debris. Hundreds of domestic animals are lying dead and innumerable fowls are scattered about, in many places picked perfectly clean, and in every instance timbers are thrown about promiscuously and more often against the course of the storm than with it. Barbed wires are often found twisted about fence posts severeal times. Stones and bricks, evidently from the Ely residence, are found several hundred yards north driven in the ground. The widest point in the pathway of the tornado in the city is just south of where it crosses Lamar street, and here it was perhaps two hundred yards. At other points it rarely or never exceeded 150 yards, and often narrowed to not over 100 yards. The following appeal has been issued: "The loss of life and property by the tornado is much greater than was supposed last night, and the number injured is much larger, the dead and wounded exceeding 200. The loss of property is over \$250,000. Sherman is taking good care of the wounded, but many families have lost their all and are left destitute. All contributions will be thankfully received, as they will help us to give aid to those who will have to begin life anew." The appeal is signed by C. H. Smith, chairman of the relief committee; C. B. Dorchester, George Murphy, W. B. Brents, C. B. Randall and S. N. Zeemanski.

IN GRAYSON COUNTY.

The Tornado Split Into Three Sections and Created Much Havoc. DENISON, Tex., May 16 .- Yesterday even-

ing a tornado swept over the northeastern portion of Grayson county, ten miles from Denison, and great damage was done. The best information obtainable is to the effect that there were three storms, all traveling in the same general direction and all of terrific fury. Seven miles east of Denison the Turley home was wrecked and the Turley family all hurt. Further north the farm-house of Louis Duval was in its path and every member of the family was hurt, some of them dangerously. From there the tor-nado crossed Red river and changed to a northerly direction toward the Chickasaw Female Academy. Across the river the country is thickly populated, and apprehensions are felt for the safety of the people. Further east of Grayson county the storm swept down Choctaw bayou and desolated the country. It moved in a northerly direction across the river and left a path of destruction. Everything is gone, and searching parties are out looking for the dead and within twenty minutes after the Sherman catastrophe four special trains from this city, with all the physicians and all assistance or surgical assistance from the neighbor-ood east of Denison and five or six surgeons eft for that country at once, leaving Denion with only one physician. Reports from solated points in the track of the storm are beginning to arrive. On Reynolds prairie, twelve miles from Denison, a dozen houses were wrecked and many people injured. Reports from Joel, I. T., are that much property was destroyed, the storehouse, gin and home of Joseph Kemp are in ruins and several of the Kemp family hurt.

Mines Flooded.

JOPLIN, Mo., May 16.-This place was visited this morning by an extremely heavy rain, swelling Willow branch, which crosses Main street, to a width of two hundred feet. Many business houses were flooded. Two nundred feet of the Pittsburg & Gulf railroad is washed out south of the depot Many mines are flooded and will throw hundreds of men out of work for some time. A score of families were driven from their homes. The water on Main street rose to a height of six feet, and stores were flooded so that the doors were burst open, while the foundations of three were undermined.

TRYING A CURIOUS PLAN.

Teaching Modern Science in the Oldest of Oriental Languages.

Edinburgh Scotsman. The Punjab Province of India has been, for some years, the scene of an interesting acaexperiment, that of communicating Western science, philosophy and literature to the people through their mother tongue, and to the educated through their learned anguages, and not in an English dress as

Sixty-three years ago Macaulay and Duff destroyed the very different pernicious sys-tem of bribing native students of Sanskrit, Persian and Arabic to read their own sacred books. Gradually the learned classes came to be left out of our state system of public nstruction, with evil results. Sir Donald Mc-Leod accordingly devised and Sir Charles Aitchison carried out the plan of at once attracting these, in the Punjab at least, by Oriental titles and degrees, and of examining all students for the ordinary university degrees through the medium of their own vernacular. The Punjab University and its Oriental College were founded at Lahore for

The latest report of the Edinburg graduate, Mr. J. Sime, M. A., who is director of the department, is not very favorable to the suc-cess of the double experiment, now some eighteen years old. He declares that "the prospects of advanced education through the medium of the vernacular are not improving," at least, and Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick, the Lieutenant Governor, has ordered a special report on the subject. In the Oriental College, last year, only five students were reading for the title of Shastri, or honors in Sanskrit; fourteen for Visharada, or high proficiency in the same; eleven for Manlavi Fazil, or honors in Arabic; seven for Man-lavi Alim, or high proficiency; seven for Munshi Fazil, or honors in Persian; seven for Munshi Alim, and seven for the Gurmukhi title in the Sikh vernacular. Of the 117 candidates in the local university, in Sanskrit, a third passed; of thirty-three in Arabic, two-thirds passed, and so in Persian

GOV. MATTHEWS WRITES ANOTHER LETTER ON MONEY QUESTION.

Says the Country Is Now on a Go Basis, and that It Would Be Folly to Adopt Such a Platform.

FORT WAYNE GAZETTE WILL HAY TO PROVE CERTAIN CHARGES.

Reports from Democratic Conventions Show that Free-Silver Men Are Being Nominated.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. ANDERSON, Ind., May 16 .- John R. Brunt of this city, who has been prominent in the inner circles of the Democratic party for more than a score of years, and who, two years ago, identified himself with the Populist party, has received a letter from Governor Claude Matthews that sets at rest all doubts as to the position that Governor Matthews occupies on the financial question. In an interview to-day Mr. Brunt said:

"I read an article a few days ago in an Eastern paper of Democratic persuasion scoring the Governor for his doubtful position on the silver question, and stating that 'sound-money' Democrats would support no man who was not known to be a gold standard man, and that if they could not have such a candidate in their own party they would go elsewhere. I cut the article out and sent it to Governor Matthews. In my letter I said the People's party demanded a man of convictions and the courage and letter to the Governor, and I violate no con- sider it." fidence in giving you the letter. It is as fol-

"'Executive Department,
"'Indianapolis, May 13, 1896.
"'Hon. John R. Brunt, Anderson, Ind.: 'Dear Sir-I have your favor of the 11th inst. and thank you for writing so frankly, as well as your cordial indorsement of my

tion of the single gold standard platform would be a great calamity to the great body of our people, as well as a serious mistake for the Democratic party. We have been practically on a gold basis, prices of all agricultural and manufacturing products have fallen, together with the wages of labor, producing a great army of unemployed men.
"To now concede, without a struggle, this last point, and engraft into the legislation of the country this principle is not what the Democratic party should do.

"'We would then have much to fear the still more rapid appreciation of gold. I am not ready to ask the people to place this yoke upon their necks. If we will but offer to the public the right kind of platform this year they will respond heartily to our appeal. I hope you may conclude to come to the State convention and make an earnest effort for the good of the party. "'CLAUDE MATTHEWS.'"

CONFERRED WITH THE GOVERNOR. Captain Allen, Free-Silver Man, Much

Encouraged After the Talk. D. F. Allen, of Frankfort, Allen W. Clark, of Greensburg, and other free silver Democrats met in the city yesterday for several purposes. The first of these was to obtain from Governor Matthews some even further assurances that he would stand by the free silver cause than he has yet given. The duty of conferring with the Governor was delegated to Captain Allen, who has always been very close to Matthews, and the two held a long conference in the Governor's office yesterday afternoon. Captain Allen came out well satisfied. While he was not inclined to give any of the conversation, he conference, and that he felt sure that Matthews would be in the future less conservative than he has been in the past on the silver question. "I am convinced," said Captain Ailen, "that if Governor Matthews will let us take him to Chicago standing upon a square free coinage platform he will sweep the convention and in turn sweep the

Another subject of the conference of the free silver men was a proposition to hold a district conference of the delegates to the trict of the State and force to each a free silver resolution. This will probably be done. That for the Eleventh district will probably be called next week at Peru and that of the Ninth at Frankfort, while the others are expected to follow in quick suc-

ave thus far elected their delegations to the State convention, and in twenty of these delegations, as reported by Mr. Clark, the free sliver people have a majority.

After a Sensation. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

made by the Fort Wayne Gazette that a bold scheme has been concocted in Fort Wayne the Republican candidates for United States Senator has caused much excitement in political circles in this city. Your correspondent has interviewed many of the leading Republicans of this city and has not yet been able to find a single one that knows anything about it. If there were any such scheme afloat your correspondent is so sit-uated politically that he could certainly get some trace of it. It is evident that the Gazette people have been imposed on. Repubicans here will call on the Gazette to divulge the names (as it says it can) of those interested in the bleeding process.

Eight Hours for Street Laborers.

special to the Indianapolis Journal. FRANKFORT, Ind., May 16.-The new Republican City Council met last night and removed City Attorney J. C. Farber and Street Commissioner Rice. Mr. Farber had been city attorney for ten years. This removal was urged from the standpoint that he had held the office long enough. James F. Hackman was elected his successor. Street Commissioner Rice was removed for the same reason, having served for eight years. Another resolution adopted was the re-establishment of the eight-hour schedule for street labor and increasing wages for men and teams from 15 cents and 30 cents per hour to 18% cents and 37% cents per hour.

Dems Nominate at Greencastle. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. GREENCASTLE, Ind., May 16 .- Democrats of the Thirteenth judicial circuit, composed of Putnam and Clay counties, met here this morning and nominated John M. Rawley, of Clay county, for prosecuting attorney. Rawley is a member of the firm of Rawley & Hutchinson. Immediately following the judicial convention Democratic delegates from Clay, Montgomery and Putnam counties met and nominated George J. Keyser, of Brazil, for joint Representative of the trict composed of the three counties. Mr. Keyser is now recorder of Clay county. Both ninations were by acclamation.

Shelby Dems. for Free Silver.

special to the Indianapolis Journal. SHELBYVILLE, Ind., May 16.-Democrats in this township to-day selected as State delegates Judge K. M. Hord, Albert F. Wray, W. Scott Ray, Lee F. Wilson and John Burk. Congressional, Peter Fettig. George Goulding, Robert Buxton, Charles McDonald, Nathan Goodrich, Claude Con-ner, John Vannery and O. J. Glessner. They adopted a silver resolution and recom-mended that the candidate should correspond, but gave no instructions. Demo-crats stand four to one for silver in this

Nominations at Attica. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WILLIAMSPORT, Ind., May 16.—The Republican senatorial convention for Fountain and Warren counties and the judicial convention for the Twenty-first circuit were held Thursday in Attica. Hon. Fremont Goodwin, of Warren county, was nominated by acclamation for Senator Mr. James W. Brissey, the present deputy prosecutor, of

Covington, was nominated for prosecutor. McKinley and Mount were inspiring themes, and the mention of their names resulted in prolonged demonstrations.

St. John for Free Silver.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. BLUFFTON, Ind., May 16 .- Wells county Prohibitionists opened their campaign here by an address from ex-Governor St. John,

of Kansas, who spoke to an audience of six hundred in the Studebaker grove. He touched very lightly on the liquor traffic, but devoted most of the time to the money question. His utterances were extremely partisan for the free coinage of silver

NONE OF HIS HARD-EARNED MONEY. Taggart Will Not Employ It Leading a Forlorn Hope. It is evident that the nomination of James

A. Mount by the Republicans has settled the fact that Thomas Taggart will not make the race for Governor at the head of the Democratic ticket or spend any of the money he has earned with such extraordinarily great labor and difficulty in the auditor's office in leading a forlorn hope. Taggart has had such faith in his own destiny that there have been times within the past two or three months when he thought it possible that he might accept the nomination and be elected. In order to accomplish this, however, he felt that all circumstances would have to work together. In the first place, the Republicans would have to nomnate the weakest man in the whole field of candidates that came up before the State convention. Then there would have to be a stirring down of the currency war within the Democratic party, and there would have to be some let up in the business depres-sion. None of these things have come about The Republicans nominated the man who will probably bring more votes to their ticket than any other who might have been selected, the silver war within the body corporate of the Democracy rages merrily along and there is not even a silver lining to the business clouds that came along with the Democratic administration.

Accordingly Mr. Taggart yesterday gave to the world the following manifesto, called by his organ his "ultimatum:" "In regard to the nomination for Governor, I wish to state that it is an honor to which any person might aspire, but, as I have said before, I have been elected Mayor | as the sending operator in the north balcony of the city of Indianapolis in good faith and with no other idea than that of serving the term of two years for which I was elected. I therefore wish to state at this time that I am not and will not be a candidate; neither dead, the number of which is hourly increasing from deaths in the hospitals and kindly mentioned my name for the high

It may be something of a disappointment to Mr. Taggart and his bosom friend, Mr. Holt, but the Democrats agree with one accord that he should be taken at his word There is an impression that he is not the only Democrat in the world-in fact, that there are others. They will cease to consider him a quantity, and the mantle will probably fall upon B. F. Shively, of South Bend, ex-Congressman of the Thirteenth district. Lieutenant Governor Nye, of La-Porte, and Judge Zollars, of Fort Wayne, are also candidates, and Senator Sellers, of Roby fame, thinks he is a candidate, but Shively will probably ride in on top of a free-silver

Marion Club Reception. The Marion Club had a reception last night to the members and their friends. During the evening several hundred people visited the cubrooms and mingled with the other visitors. Refreshments were served and there was an orchestra to furnish mu-It was at first thought it would be best to have two or three short addresses, but later it was determined that it would be simply a reception for the purpose of allowing those attending to become acquainted with each other. This is a very important matter now at the beginning of a campaign. A large number of the active party workers

THE LATE SHAH OF PERSIA.

Some Recollections of Him by Mrs. Benjamin, Wife of the Ex-Minister, New York Independent. The ex-Shah of Persia was officially, and always in public, the most august and imposing of monarchs. Tall, finely-proportioned and of military bearing, his hauteur and reserve of manner went far to give the mpression he was indeed, as his people claimed, the king of kings and the sun of suns. During our residence in Persia I had frequent opportunity, however, of seeing quite another and more attractive side of this Eastern monarch.

I met him both in the country and in town informally in the Auderson, or private apartments of his Queens. He came in, during my visits, quite as a genial and most courteous man of the world would enter the presence of ladies who were guests of his family.

My last interview with the Shah will always remain, now that he has gene, a most agreeable remembrance. When he found we struction of the vast system of the telegraph were to leave Persia, he sent two of the eunuchs of the palace to bear an invitation

After the morning visit with her, which was full of interest, we were joined by the aunt of the Shah, an elderly woman of fine presence, and together we shared a delightful luncheon. When we had about finished this repast the Shah entered through a long window opening from an outer veranda. We all rose and the Anisa Dooleh led the way to the great drawing room. The Shah, after con-versing in an affectionate manner with her

for a few moments, crossed the space be-tween us and commenced at once by asking me in French (the language he always spoke with me) if it "were indeed true we were about to leave Persia. I replied, expressing the regret I sincerely felt. He at once responded: "But why do you leave? We like Mr. Benjamin; he under-junt Institution as evidence to future generstands us; he speaks our languages. Does he not like us?" I assured the King of our affection for everything Persian, but said

"You know, sire, there are two political par-ties in our country. Behold, the other is He smiled and shook his head. "I confess I do not understand your politics. In London and Paris or perhaps on American soil your President might wart to be represented by men of his own party, but away out here, on the other side of the world, what difference does it make?" He then added some pleasant things about my husband which I will not repeat, and asked if there were anything the Shah of Persia could do to keep Mr. Benjamin there.

I replied that it was well known that the power of the Shah was almighty, but that neither God nor man was likely to induence much our politicians, or something to that effect, half ironically. The Shah then commenced seriously to talk of our country. Said he: "I have great respect and interest in the United States, do you know, there is no country

wish so much to visit."

I said: "Why do you not come? We will send a ship across the Atlantic for you when next you visit Europe."

My enthusiasm seemed to please the Shah, and he replied: "I know your people are very hospitable," but added, musingly, "the Atlantic is a great sea. I cannot put the wide Atlantic between myself and my throne." Then, with a sigh: "No, I shall

never come to America." Will Not Deal with Platt.

New York Special to Pittsburg Dispatch. The McKinley managers have made two listinct pledges to the anti-Platt men not to enter into any deal with Thomas C. Platt. One is written and the other is a spoken promise. The author of the written pledge is Mark Hanna. The author of the spoken pledge is National Committeeman Hahn. The first was made in reply to a query written by a prominent anti-Platt man residing in the heart of the State. The spoken pledge was made to a prominen anti-Platt man. Paragraphs from the written pledge read-like this: "You can assure your friends in New York that under no circumstances wil we make any bargain with Mr. Platt, or with any person representing him. We have

conducted the campaign so far without the assistance of the so-called Republican machine in your State, and we shall continue to do so. These pledges were made with reluctance, and they would have been withheld had it not been absolutely necessary to make them. This necessity arose out of the difficulty found by the anti-Platt men in forming McKinley organizations throughout the

The anti-Platt men in charge of this work found many Republicans in sympathy with the movement, yet afraid to declare themselves, because they knew that whenever Mr. Platt gets ready to surrender he usual ly does so on the terms that enable him to ounish his enemies.

Dole and Kruger.

San Francisco Chronicle It is an odd coincidence that two of the blest diplomats of the time should

WONDERFUL DEVELOPMENT IN THE USES OF ELECTRICITY.

Dr. Chauncey M. Depew on the Growth of the Telegraph and the Telephone Since Their Invention.

MARVELOUS FEATS PERFORMED BY THE POSTAL AND WESTERN UNION.

MESSAGE AROUND THE WORLD

The Globe Nearly Circled in Four Minutes-Power from Ningara Falls Used by the Space Annihilators.

NEW YORK, May 16,-Dr. Chauncey M. Depew delivered an oration on the "Progress and Future of Electricity" to an audience of about ten thousand people assembled in the hall of the National Electrical Exposition this evening. To demonstrate the promptness of modern telegraphic service, a message was written by Dr. Depew and addressed to Mr. Edward D. Adams, president of the Cataract General Electric Company, was transmitted over the lines and connections of the Postal Telegraph Cable Company, from New York, via Chicago, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Vancouver, Winnipeg and Canso, to London and back via Boston to New York. Colenel Albert B. Chandler, president and general manager of the Postal Telegraph Cable Company, acted and started the message on its long journey at 8:34 o'clock. Mr. Thomas A. Edson, who, in his younger days was also a telegraph operator, received the message in the carrying the message over fifteen thousand miles of a part of the Postal Company's overland and cable system, being exactly four minutes. That portion of the circuit between New York and Buffalo was energized with electricity generated by Niagara falls at the plant of the Cataract General Electric Company. Mr. Depew's message

"To Edward A. Adams, New York, via San Francisco, Vancouver, Montreal, Canso, London, Lisbon, Bombay and Tokio: "God created, nature treasures and science utilizes electrical power for the grandeur of nations and peace of the world."
"CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW."

Mr. Adams's reply to the above was: "To Chauncey M. Depew, New York, via Tokio, Bombay, Lisbon, London, Canso, Montreal, Vancouver and San Francisco: "Mighty Niagara, nature's wonder, serving man through the world's electric circuit, proclaims to all people science triumphant and the benevolent Creator. "EDWARD D. ADAMS."

When the message reached London a copy was handed to the Eastern Telegraph Company and was forwarded by it over various lines and cables via Lisbon, Gibraltar, Malta, Alexandria, Suez, Aden, Bombay, Madras, Singapore, Hong Kong, Shanghai and Nagasaki, to Tokio, Japan, returning thence via London and reaching the exposition hall at 8:38 o'clock. The Western Union Company and connections also transmitted a copy of the message from New York, through Mexico, down the west coast and up the east coast of South America, thence to Spain and back to New York, the time occupied being twenty-one minutes.

The arrangements for Mr. Depew's oration and the demonstration of what is possible in long distance electrical transmission were conceived and carried out Mr. F. Hawley, vice president and general manager of the company furnished the current for the initial circuit. These demonstrations of the annihilation of time and space by means of modern telegraph facilities were the most extensve that have ever been undertaken. The invention of instruments and the conlines and cables which makes these remarkto my daughter and myself to pass the day with his favorite Queen, the Sultana "Anisa large portion of it, of the last dozen years No better illustration of the world's progress during the latter half of the nineteench century could possibly have been devised. The very men who handled the messages in the hall are older than the science of waich they are the masters, and there were many present to-night who remember the occasion of the sending of Morse's world-famous first message: "What hath God wrought?" The instruments used were of the latest Postal Telegraph pattern, with aluminium levers. They are handsomely mounted on an ebony base and will be presented to the Smithsonian Institution, in Washington, together with attested records as to the time

occupied in transmitting the message and copies of every newspaper in the world in ations of the advanced state or electrical science in this year of 1896. Another dispatch regarding the message sent around the world says: "The message over the wires of the Western Union Company made a circuit between New York and Galveston of ten thousand miles. It went by way of Chicago, San Francisco, Los Angeles and St. Louis. At Galveston it was handed to the Mexican Telegraph Company and transmitted by way of Mexico, San Juan, Nicaragua, St. Elema, Ecuador, Chorlios, Peru, Valparaiso, Chili, thence over the Andes mountains to Rio Janeiro, Pernambuco, St. Vincent to Lisbon. From Lisbon went to Penzance, England, returning over the Western Union Atlantic cable to York. The total circuit traversed was 27,500 miles, practically circling the western hemis-phere, crossing the Atlantic and touching Surope on its return. Four minutes after the first message was sent out it was repeated from Loadon, after circling North America The first message was sent out at 8:34 and received at 9:24. requiring fifty minutes for transmission. The second message was sent

out at 8:40 and received at 9:40. MR. DEPEW'S ADDRESS. Progress of Electricity Since Frank-

lin Tapped the Clouds.

Mr. Depew's address on "The Progress and

Future of Electricity" follows in part: "The fables of antiquity are the facts of to-day. The poetry, genius and learning the ancient world ascribed to the gods Olympus marvelous achievements in rapid transit, the transmission of intelligence and the metamorphosis of matter. These wonders of the imagination were the inspiration of the ancients in their religion, their litera-ture and their life, and to them the poetry, eloquence and philosophy of the modern world are largely indebted. Though the high intelligence and superb culture of Greece and Rome remained blindly superstitious before the miracles of mythology, Jupiter and Hercules, Apollo and Minerva are commonplace persons when compared with Morse and Edison, with Bell and Tesla.

"History is a dreary record of the con-flicts of ambition and power; and the hor-rors, the desolations and the devastations and miseries created by war. While for thousands of years the antagonisms and en-ergies of the rulers and leaders of mankind have been concentrated on policies and ac-tions which destroyed the possibilities of happy and comfortable living on this planet for the masses of the people, the presententury is distinct and distinguished not only in winning plaudits for making two blades of grass to grow where only one grew before, but for rendering it possible for mil-tions to subsist in comfort and lead happy lives where thousands had dwelt in poverty

'The most practical philosopher who ever lived was Benjamin Franklin. Theory and discovery were worthless, in his judgment, unless they could be utuized for some beneficial purpose. The kite string and the key in his hands wrested from nature her secret that the air encircling the globe is the exhaustless storage battery of electricity. It had taken all the intervening time from Adam talking to Eve in the Garden of Eden that the air encircling the globe is the exhaustless storage battery of electricity. It had taken all the intervening time from Adam talking to Eve in the Garden of Eden over love's telegraph of leaves until Morse's wire to utilize electricity. But the energy of this liberated and educated spirit of the air stimulated the human brain to limitless endeavor and miraculous achievement. Ten years elapsed and then, under the Atlantic ocean was sent over the cable, from his indicated the message of friendship and peace between the English-speak-

AN AGE OF PROGRESS BOWEN - MERRILL.

Hammock Spreaders.

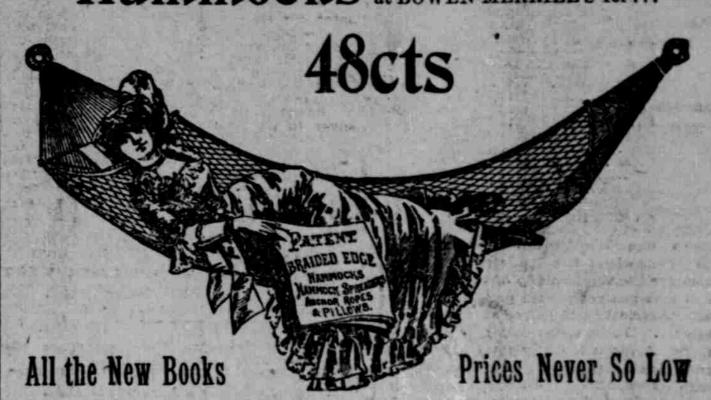
GET A HAMMOCK FOR THE HEATED TERM.

"With sunshine spread As thick as butter on country bread."-Riley.

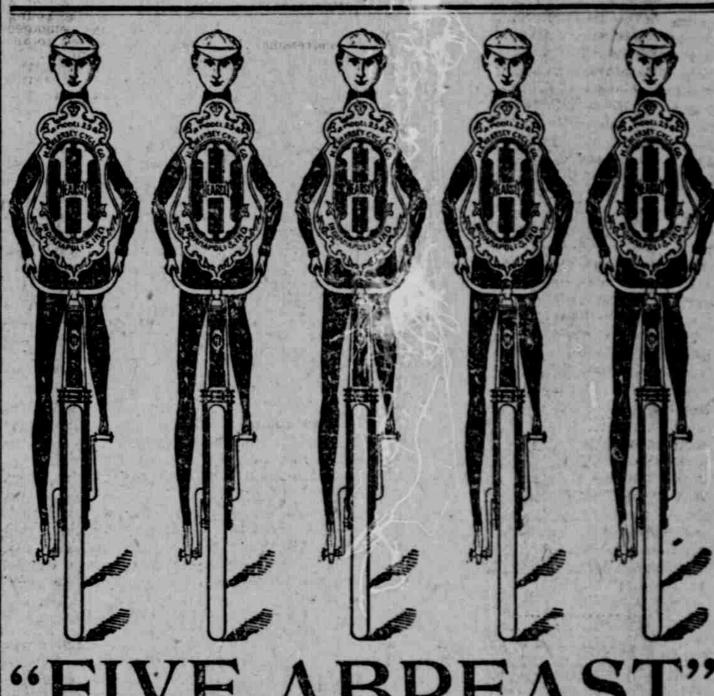
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PLA TE 224. ing nations of the world. Twenty years later the telephone, lengthening the lover's telegraph from feet to miles, has armihilated for the sacred confidences of the famly and the negotiations of business. Thirty years ago there were 75,000 miles wire in the United States; to-day there are a million miles. Thirty years ago five millions of messages were annually transmitted by telegraph; now there are sixty millions. In a quarter of a century the re-cepits of the telegraph companies have inreased from \$7,000,000 to \$25,000,000 per year. Since the opening of the telegraph the im-ports and exports of the United States have grown from \$220,000,000 to \$1,600,000,000, while the internal commerce of the country, from about a thousand millions has reached the fabulous figure of twenty-five billions of dolars a year. In twenty years the use of the telephone has become such a necessity in our daily life that the mileage of the telephonic wires has increased to 690,000 miles and the number of telephones to 700,000. "This exposition illustrated another beeficent advance in electrical devolopment It suggests an opportunity to escape from territorial limitations of coal and the prohibitive cost of transportation. Wherever there are mountains and lakes there is water power. That this power can generate electricity has been known, but its usefulness has been handicapped because the mil and the factory could not be readily transported. The most sublime concentration of continuing force in the world is Niagara Falls. We are here, 450 miles from Niagara, and witnessing that the power generated there

PRICE OF POLITENESS.

Why Old-Fasaroned Ideas of Courtesy Are Outlawed by Bloomers.

He was an extremely polite man; in fact, that was the cause of all the trouble. His ideas were of the old-fashioned school, and he had given very little thought to the "new He entered a cafeteria, be ause he was in a hurry and felt that he uid not have the time to patronize a restaurant where waiters are thrown in without extra charge. He made up his mind what he wanted very promptly, but there was a hitch when it came to getting it. Four times his idea of what was due to the bloomer sex led him to give up his place in line and begin all over again, and not once was he thanked for it. He was about to do it for the fifth time

took pity on him and asked him what he wanted before he had time to get out of the At the coffee counter his deference to the fair sex held him back for something like fifteen minutes, but he finally reached a

when one of the girls behind the counter

Then he went after water. He filled a glass and noticed a young woman standing beside him. He offered it to her, and she took it and returned to her table. He filled another glass, and courteously handed that to another young woman who happened along just in time. He went on filling glasses, and young women and old w seemed almost to rise from the floor to take them. He could not think of marching away with a glass of water himself while a lady was waiting to get one. It would be mani-

But—well, he finally had to shut his eyes and pretend no woman was waiting, in order to get away without doing violence to his ideas of courtesy. And then he found that a woman had calmly pushed his things away and taken the seat he had reserved for himself at one of the tables; and his coffee himself at one of the tables; and his coffee imself at one of the tables; and his coffee